TEMBER 10, 1853.

bels. Within the city, men'
theirs.
the empire the miseries I hav
fferings, I have myself endur
hat all may unite, the rich wi
l the poor with their strength,
illage of the empire, to prep
em defend their country and th
e them from the fate of Kea
he earnest wish of the writer

ERTISEMENTS.

ERT PERT,
AIL-MAKER,
TH OF YANG-KING-PANG,
SHANGHAE.
f all descriptions made to order.

ES WENDLER,
AIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
NG-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

IFY THE BLOOD.
'S LIFE PILLS
AND
NIX BITTERS,
of Scrofula and Mercurial Di
er and Ague, Bilious Fever,
, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism,
rs, a Purely Vegetable Medicine,
rfeiters.
ily Medicine now before the

omputed, that during the last
ree millions of persons have a
ed by the use of these Medicines;
aks volumes in favor of their
ies—a single trial will plac
e reach of competition in the
y patient. By their use the blood
re and healthy state, freed fro
he system is not reduced during
ut invigorated, and they requir
business or pleasure. The a
offat's Life Pills and Phœni
that will do for them all tha
ibly effect.
f these medicines are now put
el engraved wrapper and labels,
cured according to the laws of

B. MOFFAT, M.D., New York.
FOGG & Co., Shanghai

OWAY'S PILLS.

BORDERED LIVER AND BAD
DIGESTION.
m Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7,
Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.
WAY,
and Ointment have stood the highest
oprietary Medicines for some years.
om I can refer for any enquiries,
know the particulars of her case.
ed for years with a disordered liver.
On the last occasion, however the
ck was so alarming, and the inflam
erely, that doubts were entertained
to bear up under it; fortunately she
your Pills, and she informs me that
ach succeeding dose, she had great
ed to take them, and although she
es, she is now in the enjoyment of
uld have sent you many more cases,
the severity of the attack, and the
speaks much in favor of your aston
(Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

IN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE
STOMACH OF A PERSON
YEARS OF AGE.
Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Adver
for the following statement.—Augu

WAY.
bear testimony to the good effects of
For some years I suffered severely
tness in the stomach, which was also
ortness of breath, that prevented me
I am 84 years of age, and notwith
ced state of life, these Pills have so
am desirous that others should be
h their virtues. I am now rendered,
mparatively active, and can take
onvenience or pain, which I could
ed) HENRY COE, North Street,
Lynn, Norfolk.

NARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL,
OST DANGEROUS LIVER
COMPLAINT.
ressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney,
les, dated February 25th, 1851.
mas Clark, a Settler at Lake George,
ble time seriously afflicted with a
er, together with the Gravel. His
after trying all their skill, candidly
ase was hopeless, and any further
this situation, and when expecting
rminate his existence, a friend re
try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn
e first dose gave him considerable
persevered in taking them according
d is now restored to perfect health.
leasure in confirming this statement,
davit to the same effect, should it be
) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the
Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

FICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
CASES OF DROPSY.
g from Dropsy, either about the turn
times, should immediately have re
, as hundreds of persons are annual
use, of this direful complaint in its
en all other means has failed.

ills are wonderfully efficacious in the
llowing complaints.
psy, Jaundice, Secondary
entery, Liver Com- Symptoms,
ipelas, plaints, Tic Doulou-
ale irre- Lumbago, reux,
ularities, Piles, Tumours,
ers of all Rheumatism, Ulcers, (tions,
inds, Retention of Venereal affec-
Urine, Worms of all
, Scrofula, or kinds,
d-ache, King's Evil, Weakness,
igestion, Sore Throats, from what-
amma- Stone and ever cause,
on, Gravel, &c., &c.
ablishment of Professor HOLLOWAY,
Temple Bar) London, and by all res
and Dealers in Medicines throughout
d, at the following prices—1s. 1½d.,
h Box. There is a considerable saving
r sizes.
s for the guidance of Patients in every
d to each Box.

of the North-China Herald, can
eferr d to at the Offices of Mr.

ed and Published Every Saturday
RY SHEARMAN, Shanghae.

THE North-China Herald.

VoL. IV., N°. 164. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1853. PRICE, D^{RS}. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to notify for the information of the Mercantile Community and others, that Her Majesty's Mails per *Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ships* will be despatched from HONGKONG on the 11th *and 27th or 28th of the Month*, until further alterations take place, of which due notice will be given.

E. WARDEN,—*Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office.
Shanghae, 6th September, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON & MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, are this day admitted partners in our firm.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate, that they have this day commenced business in *Shanghae*, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name and style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Reference may be made to Messrs. MAITLAND, CRUM & Co., who will be their Agents in *London*, to Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co., *Glasgow*, and to Messrs. GLADSTONE & Co., *Liverpool.*

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
CHARLES JOHN KING.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office.........	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,.......	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society.	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REGISTERED AND EMPOWERED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 Vict., Cap. 110.

Capital £500,000.

Established for the purpose of effecting Assurances on the Lives of Persons Resident in, or about to Proceed to,

THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, OR OTHER PLACES ABROAD.

GOVERNOR:
The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN and KINKARDINE,
~~*Governor-General of Canada.*~~

Edinburgh 22, St. Andrew Square, Head Office.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alexander James Russell, Esq., C.S.—*Chairman.*
William Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland.
James Duncan, Esq.,—Merchant.
Henry Davidson, Esq.,—Merchant.
Peter Ramsay, Esq.,—Banker.
George Moir, Esq.,—Advocate.
James Hay, Esq.,—Merchant, Leith
Archibald Horne, Esq.,—Accountant.
Charles Pearson, Esq.,—Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross Junior, Esq.,—Advocate.
Andrew Wood, Esq., M.D.

BANKERS:
The Royal Bank of Scotland.

ACTUARY:	AUDITOR:
Wm. Thos. Thomson.	Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY:
Henry Jones Williams.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above COMPANY, beg to intimate to the RESIDENT HOLDERS OF POLICIES IN CHINA, that, until further notice, all Premiums will be payable at their Office in *Shanghae.*

Since the first establishment of the Agency in China, in 1849, the amount of business done, has been such as to satisfy the Directors, and to encourage them to continue in the field.

With a view to a further extension of their operations, and to increase the benefits afforded to Residents in China, by additional facilities in effecting LIFE ASSURANCE, they have determined to establish a local BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT SHANGHAE.

This Board is to consist of three Directors, who, in co-operation with the Agents, and the Medical Adviser of the Company, will have authority, with limited powers and responsibility, to decide upon the merits of such cases as may be submitted to them.

To carry out this object, the undersigned have been duly authorized to constitute such a Board, and they have accordingly nominated the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have accepted the Office of Directors.—

SHANGHAE LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
A. G. DALLAS, Esq., Merchant,—*Chairman.*
A. MCCULLOCH, Esq.,—Merchant.
H. H. KENNEDY, Esq.,—Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER:
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Agency.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.
JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 *in Shares of* £500 *each.*

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
,,	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
,,	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
,,	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1813.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND ROUTE, AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of Ladies' FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES; Also, a very choice Lot of ENGRAVINGS.

M. GABRIEL & Co.

Shanghae, 26th August, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM GODOWN, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 9th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D' Orgeat,* and *Do. De Gomme.*

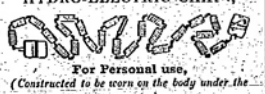
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,

(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing; from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.;* the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong;* and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT HESSIAN LOAN

Of 6,725,000 Dollars.

THE following Large Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 ,, 36,000 ,,	60 ,, 2,000 ,,
24 ,, 32,000 ,,	120 ,, 1,500 ,,
60 ,, 8,000 ,,	180 ,, 1,000 ,,

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place 1st Dec., 1853.

Fixed Prices of the Shares:—

One Share	for £ 1 Sterling.
Six do.	for £ 5 ,,
Thirteen Shares	for £10 ,,
Thirty do.	for £20 ,,

Each Shareholder will receive an official list of the winning numbers. The Prizes will be paid in cash, and in full, *without deductions,* through the various Banks.

Shares in the Frankfort Distribution may also be obtained at lower prices than at any other House.

Remittances in Bank Notes or Drafts on account of the Receiver General for this Loan distribution, are to be directed and addressed to Messrs. B. FRIEDBERG & Co., 3, *Regent's Terrace, Commercial Road,* London.

GREAT ELECTORIAL HESSIAN STATE LOAN

Of 6,725,000 Dollars.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following Capital Prizes must be gained:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 ,, 36,000 ,,	60 ,, 2,000 ,,
24 ,, 32,000 ,,	120 ,, 1,500 ,,
60 ,, 8,000 ,,	180 ,, 1,000 ,,

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawin will take place on the 1st December, 1853.

The price of the Tickets is as follows:—

One Ticket for £1 Sterl.	Thirty Tickets for £20 Sterl.
Six do. for £5 ,,	Sixty-five do. for £40 ,,

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive, free of expense, the Prospectus with full Particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the Successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals.

The Prizes obtained will be paid in the East Indies and China, through an established Bank; or the winner can, if he chooses, draw the amount of the Prizes on Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., the London Agents, by attaching the Prize Shares to the Bill of Exchange.

Tickets and Prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are the ONLY APPOINTED Agents, and by whom all Shares must be signed; the Public is therefore cautioned not to buy any Shares without their Signature.

MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS,
Bankers & Appointed Government Lottery Contractors,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

Apply, without delay, to MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine Germany; or those who prefer it can direct their Letters to the care of Messrs. S. STIEBEL, & Co., Merchants, No. 32, *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street,* London.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—*The Prospectus of this distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.*

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN

Of 6,725,000 Dollars.

To be reimbursed with......16,588,510 Dollars.
or..............£ 2,400,000 Sterling.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 ,, 36,000 ,,	60 ,, 2,000 ,,
24 ,, 32,000 ,,	120 ,, 1,500 ,,
60 ,, 8,000 ,,	180 ,, 1,000 ,,

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place in Dec., 1853.

The price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share for £1 Sterl.	Thirteen Shares for £10 Sterl.
Six do. for £5 ,,	Thirty do. for £20 ,,

Sixty-five Shares for £40 Sterling.

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive the Prospectus, with full particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prizes will be paid in Cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York, or any city in the world.

☞ Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARSZCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARSZCHILD & Co., 26 *Lombard Street,* London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares for the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the office of this paper.

N.B.—No sales for this year's drawing can be made after 1st October next, at this Port.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1853.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three mows.

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTIFICATIONS.

British Consulate, Shanghae, 9th *September*, 1853.

On the 7th instant before daybreak a Column of armed men entered the City of Shanghae by the North Gate and took possession of the Place. The Authorities were deposed,—the Che-hëen killed, and since that date the Leaders of the force, whoever they may be, remain Masters of the City. The Custom-houses with the other official Buildings have been either demolished or plundered, and there is at present no Custom-house Administration, and no recognized authority to carry on the functions of Government. The City has been partially plundered. Contributions have been levied, and serious dissensions among the armed men of various Provinces who are in possession, still threaten a sanguinary struggle for supremacy, chiefly between the Fokien and the Canton Factions.

In this state of affairs a very natural anxiety exists as to the security of property within the Foreign settlement; and many urgent representations have been made to H. M.'s Consul to induce him to afford facilities for the departure of British ships with valuable cargoes, on the ground of insecurity, and of injury and loss from detention, irrespective of greater danger.

Many arguments more or less cogent have at the same time been urged as reasons why sailing of ships should be authorized, without regard to a Treaty, for the moment in abeyance at this Port, or any Trade Regulations to the contrary. H. M.'s Consul thinks it right under these circumstances to state in the plainest manner his views in reference to the means suggested for diminishing the disastrous influence of the Insurrection on Trade at the Port; more especially in reference to the arguments which have been suggested as sanctioning an unfettered line of action.

It is contended that the Treaty has for the moment at least no existence at this Port, since there is no Government to carry out its provisions, and that in regard to the rights and claims of a Custom-house, where none exists there can be no obligation to observe its rules or pay its duties. To this a very obvious reply suggests itself on the part of the Chinese Government namely,—that the capture of an isolated sea-port on the coast of a vast Empire, can in no sense abrogate a solemn Treaty entered into between the two Sovereigns of Great Britain and China. The obligations continue to exist on either side, although for a time the means of giving full effect may, by insurrection or violence, be wanting to one of the contracting parties. The inability of the one Government to enforce its rights owing to calamities which beset it, so far from being a reason why the other should take advantage of the circumstances to ignore its rights, forms in truth the strongest argument for their honest recognition. That this is the view taken by H. M.'s Plenipotentiary, and by H. M.'s Government, has been placed beyond doubt. It remains therefore simply for H. M.'s Consul to observe the Treaty; and in any measures adopted to the peculiar circumstances of the time, to take care that the rights of the Chinese Government suffer no infringement.

It has been further stated that whatever precautions may be taken to insure good faith in respect to the Chinese Revenue under the British Flag, there is no power to insure a similar course in respect to Trade and Custom duties under every other Flag; and that it would be both a hardship and an injury to British Merchants if they were placed on less advantageous terms than their neighbours and competitors. It is very true that H. M.'s Consul can have no pretension to interfere with the Representatives of other Powers in the means they may see fit to adopt in this conjuncture, but it is not less clear that H. M.'s Consul must hold himself free from all obligation to follow a course which to his judgement may appear unjustifiable, simply because it may have been adopted by others. This, so far as the line of his duty is concerned, but he is not without hope that something of uniformity may be found to prevail among the Consular representatives as to the obligations imposed by good faith under existing Treaties, and the particular measures it may be deemed expedient to adopt to reconcile the exigencies of trade, and the rights of the Chinese Government under such Treaties.

Having thus disposed of the principal arguments for and against the cessation of all Treaty rights and Trade Regulations, it only remains for H. M.'s Consul to state what is the course he is prepared to follow; in the absence of a Custom-house and all legal Authority at the Port, which may continue for an indefinite time to the great injury of all concerned.

By Treaty no Ship can leave its anchorage until all duties are paid up in full, and the issue of a Port Clearance by the Superintendent of Custom; upon production of which to the British Consul "he will return the Ship's papers and allow the vessel to depart." No provision has been made either by the Treaties or the Consul's Instructions, for the exceptional circumstances now existing where there is no Custom-house Establishment to verify the landing and shipping of goods, and no Superintendent to receive and grant receipt for the Duties. There is in brief, no authority given to the British Consul to return the Ship's papers and allow the vessels to depart, without such credentials as a Superintendent of Custom can alone furnish. If he takes upon himself to do so by any provisional arrangement, he must do so entirely upon his own responsibility; and a very heavy one it becomes, under two heads. First as to the verification of the amounts due to the Chinese Revenue, and secondly as to the payment of the same.

It must be too clear for dispute therefore, that if he consent to take this unauthorized responsibility—it must rest with him, and him alone, to specify the conditions under which he is willing to accept so onerous a charge. If any one object to the conditions, the alternative is their's to refuse compliance and abide by the Treaty, which requires the Consul to keep the ship's papers until a Port clearance has been granted by the Superintendent of Customs: but in doing so they must of course accept all the consequences.

Any adaptation of measures to meet the exigencies of the times, if in accordance with the Treaty must carry with it two conditions which are essential to good faith in the matter. The verification of the amounts due according to the Tariff, and the guarantee for their payment on demand. And H. M.'s Consul wishes it to be distinctly understood that the provisional system he is willing to adopt, proceeds on the assumption that both these ends can be satisfactorily attained, pending the absence of a Custom-house Establishment to verify and receive the duties; and only in so far as he can see his way to the realization of both these objects, is he disposed to accept the grave responsibility he must unavoidably incur. No simple declaration of shippers as to goods landed or shipped without any check, sanction or supervision of Custom-house Officers, will be held satisfactory if doubt should arise as to their accuracy, and other and better means are attainable. All such parties will bear in mind that they can plead no legal authority whatever for either the landing or shipping of goods since the morning of the 7th inst., and have no right therefore to complain of any scrutiny it may be deemed necessary to institute for the verification of manifests made under such circumstances. For any cargoes landed or shipped under the late Custom-house arrangement, in so far as these can be shown to have been sanctioned by them, the returns will be taken as they stand.

As regards the payment of duty a still heavier responsibility weighs upon H. M.'s Consul if silver be not tendered; and after the recent official announcement of the views of H. M.'s Plenipotentiary and the Instructions already in the hands of the former, nothing but the conviction that the property is insecure, and exposed to unforseen risks, induces him to contemplate any measures which shall substitute security however good, for actual payment. He believes however from the best information he can obtain that to insist upon payment at the present moment with the City in the hands of an unknown Band of Insurgents, and Soochow itself probably in the same condition, would amount to a declaration that the ships shall not depart until order be re-established. It is useless therefore for the Consul to take upon himself the irksome and obnoxious task of verifying the ships cargoes and the amount of duties payable, unless he is at the same time prepared to accept the still more onerous responsibility of receiving security for payment instead of the delivery of Cash. He will take upon himself to do both therefore, since thus alone can he afford the assistance he desires in order to avert the indefinite detention of ships and the possible destruction of Property to a large amount:—and upon the following conditions:—

Provisional Rules for the Clearing of Ships in the absence of a Custom-house Establishment.

1st.—The Consignee of each Ship to give into this Office a declaration in writing of all the parties to whom Imports have been consigned, and of all those who are shippers of outward Cargo.

2nd.—Each Importer or Shipper to make a declaration in writing of the quantity and description of Goods, the number of packages; their weight and value, when the two latter conditions affect the duties.

3rd.—In the event of doubt arising as to the accuracy of these particulars, the same to be supported by the production of any papers or documentary evidence the Consul may see fit to require.

4th.—The Consignees of the Ship to present a collective schedule of the particulars of Cargo and Duties payable on goods and Ship, corresponding with the several declarations of Importers and Shippers in what concerns these, and with the addition of Tonnage dues.

5th.—The amounts thus shown to be due from Importers, Shippers and Consignees of Vessels to be paid into this Office; either in Silver, as they would have had to pay if the Custom-House-Bankers had to receive the Duties, or by the bill of the several parties payable on demand at forty days sight in Shanghae to the Chinese Superintendent of Customs, provided the sanction of H. B. M.'s government to that effect be received.

6th.—These preliminaries arranged to the satisfaction of H. M.'s Consul the Consignees will receive on application the Ship's papers and a Port Clearance under the Consular Seal, after delivery of which the vessel will be at liberty to leave the Port.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, *Consul.*

To The British Community, *Shanghae.*

United States Consulate, Shanghae, 9th *September*, 1853.

The undersigned gives notice to American citizens and to Consignees and Shippers by American ships, that in consequence of the breaking up of the Chinese Custom-house for foreign trade at this port, and the absence of any recognized Authority for the collection of duties, he considers it necessary, in the performance of his obligations under the Treaty of the United States with China, to take some measures by which the Customs through American shipping, during the interregnum shall not be lost to the Chinese Government. For the grounds of this decision he refers them to Article II. of the Treaty between the United States and the Chinese Empire, which provides that "Citizens of the "United States resorting to China for the purposes of Commerce will pay the duties of Import and "Export prescribed in the Tariff which is fixed by and made a part of this Treaty."

This plain declaration, made without reservation or proviso of any kind, is in force as long as the Treaty exists, under any circumstances.

He therefore now publishes the following regulations under which, and under which alone, he will give up ship's papers without the production of the Grand Chop, when ready to depart, and he recommends to all Consignees of American Vessels to make it a condition when letting out freight to hire that these regulations shall be strictly submitted to, as a refusal on the part of any shipper would undoubtedly result in the detention of the ship.

He has pleasure in saying that this step has the entire approval of H. E. Mr. Marshall the Commissioner of the United States, and that the regulations are similar to those adopted by H. B. M.'s Consul.

Provisional Rules for the Clearing of Ships in the absence of a Custom-house Establishment.

1st.—The Consignees of each Ship to give into this Office a declaration in writing of all the parties to whom Imports have been consigned, and of all those who are shippers of outward Cargo.

2nd.—Each Importer or Shipper to make a declaration in writing of the quantity and description of Goods, the number of packages; their weight and value, when the two latter conditions affect the duties.

3rd.—In the event of doubt arising as to the accuracy of these particulars, the same to be supported by the production of any papers or documentary evidence the Consul may see fit to require.

4th.—The Consignee of the Ship to present a schedule of the particulars of Cargo and Duties payable on goods and Ship, corresponding with the several declarations of Importers and Shippers in what concerns these.

5th.—The amounts thus shown to be due from Importers, Shippers and Consignees of Vessels to be paid into this Office; either in Silver, as they would have had to pay if the Custom-House Authorities had received the Duties, or by the bill of the several parties payable on demand after forty days sight in Shanghae to the Chinese Superintendent of Customs.

(Signed) EDW. CUNNINGHAM, *Vice-Consul, U.S.A.*

To The United States Citizens *and* Consignees *and* Shippers *by* American Ships, *Shanghae.*

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the "London Mission Chapel," every Sunday, at half-past 9 a.m.

May, 1853.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 8.	Manila,	June 30.
Bombay,	July 17.	Sydney,	June 18.
Colombo,	June 11.	New Zealand,	June —.
Madras,	June —.	Amoy,	Aug. 30.
Calcutta,	June 28.	Hongkong,	Aug. 27.
Galle,	July 22.	Ningpo,	Sep. 10.
Penang,	July 27.	New York,	June 25.
Singapore,	July 29.	San Francisco,	July 20.
Batavia,	July 9.	Honolulu,	July 2.

Captain Sir William Hoste, arrived in harbour in H. M. S. *Spartan*, on the evening of Wednesday last, from Amoy—see intelligence from that Port in another column.

In our columns of to-day, will be found two Notifications—one from H. B. M.'s Consul and the other from the American Vice-Consul—regarding the collection of Duties consequent on the recent subversion of the Chinese Custom-house.

In our former number we announced the capture of the City of Shanghae, but if we may judge from public feeling, that incident has caused less excitement and surprise among both English subjects and American citizens, than the Bulletins now issued.

The Tone of each Notification differs—what is styled by one the "capture of an *isolated* sea-port by an unknown Band of Insurgents," amounts in the eyes of the other to an "*Interregnum*," and while H. B. M.'s Consul states very fully the reasons, that have influenced him in arriving, at the conclusions he has; the American Vice-Consul in a Tone as dictatorial as it is ante-republican, *assumes* that circumstances justify him in pursuing the course he has, and issues His Fiat accordingly.

We have hardly time or space this week, to discuss so fully as we could wish, the topics broached in both Notifications. They are numerous and important and involve questions of International Law. But a hurried glance gives us the impression, that the conclusions arrived at have more the *tinge* of Consular authority, than the color of strict justice.

We are unwilling to prejudge. But while the Treaty is so prominently brought forward as the ostensible cause for protecting the Chinese Government, and our better feelings appealed to as a stronger argument, why we should not "take advantage of circumstances to ignore its rights"—we think that some consideration—(even if not felt) should at least have been shown—to those, who came here, at great expense and risk to *trade under that Treaty.* For months we have been protecting ourselves, literally—Chinese subjects have taken refuge under our Roofs—our Trade has been destroyed—and every avenue closed to our Manufactures—and now when the weakness of this very Government, (with whom we have this perpetual and solemn Treaty,) cannot prevent its Custom-house Executive from being scattered like a flock of Pigeons, we are told, that we are unamiable and ungrateful, unless we agree to Provisional Rules making H. B. M.'s Consul Collector of Customs, and if we refuse, our ships will be detained, waiting for a Document called the Grand Chop which even if we tender the duties we cannot procure, and which consequently is *unobtainable.* Is this according to Treaty? and is H. B. M.'s Consul protecting British Property or the Chinese Revenue, when he detains British ships, for a Document which may *never be procurable,* and thus compels Merchants to acknowledge *him* as the sole Custom-house Executive?

The whole matter, has we believe, been taken up warmly by the mercantile community both English and American, and if any of our readers will refer to Lord Palmerston's letter in the *North-China Herald* dated 4th October, 1851, and also the Consular communication issued consequent on instructions received from H. B. M.'s Government also published by us in August 23rd, 1851, they will at once perceive what a different course should have been pursued, and we hope may still be followed by His Excellency Sir George Bonham.

Never was there a better opportunity for making Shanghai a Free Port, (similar to Trieste,) and thus throwing on the Chinese merchants the disagreeable onus of arranging Duties with their own venal Government.

We have thrown off these few ideas hurriedly, but next week we hope to resume the subject, and discuss candidly, the position that the respective Consuls have assumed, towards English subjects and American citizens, without waiting for instructions from their respective Governments.

The critique of our contributor Doctor Medhurst, on the impudent forgery of the Heavenly Father's descent upon earth, which is narrated in one of the insurgents' books, entitled the *Book of the Declarations of the Divine Will*—is a very satisfactory exculpation of the insurgent chief Hung-sew-tseuen from any wilful participation in the fraud, to our minds—and we hope it will prove equally convincing to the public.

That Sew-tseuen should have listened to the deception is easily accounted for, by what was previously known of his impressions and mental delusion on the subject of celestial visions and revelations, imbibed during his illness, so frequently alluded to in former numbers. We are very glad to find, however, from the searching analysis and critical acumen displayed by our able Sinologue and critic, that this wicked invention is the work of other hands, even of Yang-sew-tsing, the eastern prince;—on whom it appears lies all the blame of this unblushing imposture.

We learn from a Correspondent, that Chen-so is reported to have been taken by a company of the insurgents sent from Shanghae on the 10th inst.; the Che-heen fled, and one man only was killed. Nanhwae is also reported to have been taken on the following day; this town is a few miles east of Chen-so, the officials of the place also fled; but fired a few guns to favour their escape, whereby five or six of the insurgents were killed. Chowpoo, a large market-town a few miles west of the above-named places, was visited by the same bands, who took possession of the government offices. They were expected to pass on to Sung-keang.

It is said fully more than half of the inhabitants of the city of Shanghae have moved off, and they still continue to depart. On Thursday afternoon, between two and three thousand of the insurgents, mostly Shanghae men, passed through in a westerly route, supposed to be destined for Sung-keang. Another party was seen going northerly, and reported to be *en route* for Tae-tsang.

Thursday afternoon.—Le the most prominent leader of the Short-sword-society in the late insurrection—paid a visit in state to the several Consuls at this port—he could not of course be received officially. We understand he stated that the insurgents of Shanghae were identified with the party of T'hae-ping-wang and acting under his orders.

The four proclamations to be found in this issue are important. They are for the several purposes of, tranquillizing the people—preventing the departure of the inhabitants of Shanghae—providing food for the people and encouraging trade—and disabusing the people in regard to the hostility of foreigners.

By private intelligence from Amoy of 30th ultimo, brought by H. M. S. *Spartan,* Captain Sir Wm. Hoste—we learn that on the 25th ult., 20 Canton and 14 Amoy junks arrived at Amoy and cannonaded the rebel batteries at Emung-hang and Ko-lan-soo—without much effect. Another fleet destroyed Boon-coon and several rebel villages on the mainland, and it is said the second chief's relatives were captured.

On the 26th and 27th, some 5 or 6,000 troops were landed at the back of the island.

The morning of the 29th, the imperialists attacked a body of the rebels in advance of their main force, and destroyed and decapitated a large number. The insurgents, however, captured some of their enemies and exposed a number of heads on the city walls,—a great deal of ineffectual cannonading had taken place, but it was observed that the Canton junks fired very wide of the mark and over the roofs of the foreign Hongs.

Sir Wm. Hoste had been requested by the merchants to remain a day or two, but, as the British Consul did not consider his presence indispensable—he declined acceding to their request.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—In connection with the details given in your paper, regarding the insurgents, I wish to draw attention to their career, and elicit some expression of opinion, from yourself and correspondents, on *the duty of foreigners* with reference thereto.

A crisis has come; but the end is not yet. A new order of men has risen up, I speak now, not of any local bands, but of Hung and his associates, who have marched through the land, and for months held, in their possession, the ancient capital of the empire.

Call them by whatever name you please, Robbers, or Rebels, or Patriots, or Christians,—thus far their career is unparalleled. From obscurity and weakness, they have, in a few short months, become dread conquerors, attracting the gaze of the whole wide world.

Now, it may be the time has come, (it *has* I believe,) when in his all-wise providence the Sovereign of the Universe designs the introduction, here, of a new order of things. That His hand is in this great movement, no one can doubt. In that hand there may be a cup of wrath, not for the Manchus alone, but for the entire nation. Multitudes are already in perplexity and distress, are at their wits' end; and still greater and more widely extended troubles are in prospect.

In opinion, I agree entirely with those who hold that foreign governments should maintain the strictest neutrality, in this struggle. However, it is possible to conceive of a state of affairs,—a protracted and indiscriminate slaughter, or the wanton destruction of property, would doubtless be regarded as such,—when it would be right for Christian governments to interpose, to stay the ravages of intestine wars.

To such a contest—and it has not yet reached its culminating point—there are many contingencies. If the insurgents fail—what then? What, in such case, must be the fate of *those* foreigners who are found either in company, or in correspondence with the rebel host?

Three years ago, nay, not so long, the young emperor and his advisers, there is reason to apprehend, were contemplating the restoration of their old exclusive policy; and were it in their power they would at once, not only sweep away, with a besom of destruction, "the long haired men," but restrict "all barbarians" to the port of Canton.

On the other hand, if the insurgents continue to extend their lines and to add to their conquests, *their* authority must, in process of time,—be duly recognized. When, or how soon, this may be done, is a question which I will not touch, it is however, one which will ere long force itself on the consideration of somebody and must be answered.

In such an age as this, no one can be an indifferent spectator of the present contest, and least of all those who are eyewitnesses thereof and who already begin to feel its effects.

The "powers that be," and their representatives here, may well look on with anxiety. If the contest be greatly prolonged, dreadful anarchy will be inevitable, and no small damage come to foreign, as well as to domestic, commerce. Without precedents, as they are in China, it will be no easy task for said representatives to find out and keep the true course through the unknown paths that are yet to be trodden—no easy task to determine how far they should go, to watch the progress of events, in order, if possible, to avert what might otherwise prove disastrous results.

The course of individuals, in private life, is both less responsible and less difficult to be determined. Under allegiance to "powers that be," the strictest conformity to their usages and orders must be, in all ordinary circumstances, the proper path, and any deviation therefrom, without strong reasons, must be very questionable, not to say censurable.

If this movement be of God,—ignorant as foreigners are, as yet, of its true character and merits,—great circumspection may well be had, lest any man should be found either fighting against Him, or resisting lawful authority. The imperialists can hardly claim any interference; the insurgents ask for none. And as things are, I know not that any foreigner should venture, even were it in his power, to cast "the weight of a feather's down" into either side of the scale.

As Christians we ought to sympathize with suffering humanity, especially if the sufferers be of "the household of Faith;" and intercession, too, should be made for all men, and most for such as are in authority. And if there are the means, and opportunity, more substantial acts of hospitality and charity should not be wanting among Christian men.

To what limits missionaries are called on to go, in the present posture of affairs, *solely* to preach and distribute the Inspired Word, is a point which must, as a religious duty, be left to the conscience of each charged with that solemn trust; and should by each be *so* determined, that the individual shall not be found wanting in faithfulness, either to his fellowmen or to his Maker.—Yours, &c., PAX.

of the
-CHINA HERALD."

"In connection with the de-
your paper, regarding the
wish to draw attention to
nd elicit some expression
n yourself and correspon-
duty of foreigners with re-

come? but the end is not
rder of men has risen up,
ot of any local bands, but
his associates, who have
h the land, and for months
ossession, the ancient ca-
ire.
whatever name you please,
bels, or Patriots, or Chris-
r their career is unparallel-
curity and weakness, they
hort months, become dread
tracting the gaze of the
ld.
be the time has come, (it
when in his all-wise pro-
overeign of the Universe
roduction, here, of a new
That His hand is in thi
, no one can doubt. In
e may be a cup of wrath,
nchus alone, but for the
Multitudes are already in
distress, are at their wits'
greater and more widely
des are in prospect.
I agree entirely with those
oreign governments should
rictest neutrality, in this
ever, it is possible to con-
f affairs,—a protracted and
slaughter, or the wanton
roperty, would doubtless
such,—when it would be
ian governments to inter-
e ravages of intestine wars.
ntest—and it has not yet
minating point—there are
ncies. If the insurgents
? What, in such case,
of *those foreigners* who
in company, or in con-
h the rebel host?
ngo, nay, not so long, the
and his advisers, there is
hend, were contemplating
of their old exclusive
re it in their power they
not only swept away, with
truction, "the long haired
rict "all barbarians"
ton.
hand, if the insurgents
end their lines and to add
sts, *their* authority must,
ne,—be duly recognized.
oon, this may be done, is
h I will not touch, it is
hich will ere long force
consideration of somebody
swered.
e as this, no one can be an
tator of the present con-
of all those who are eye-
of and who already begin
s.
s that be," and their re-
re, may well look on with
e contest be greatly pro-
l anarchy will be inevita-
ll damage come to foreign,
nestic, commerce. With-
s they are in China, it will
for said representatives to
p the true course through
ths that are yet to be trod-
sk to determine how far
to watch the progress of
, if possible, to avert what
e prove disastrous results.
of individuals, in private
responsible and less diffi-
mined. Under allegiance
t be," the strictest con-
usages and orders must
inary circumstances, the
d any deviation there-
strong reasons, must be
le, not to say censurable.
nent be of God,—ignorant
, as yet, of its true char-
s,—great circumspection
d, lest any man should be
hting against HIM, or re-
thority. The imperialists
im any interference; the
for none. And as things
that any foreigner should
were it in his power, to
ht of a feather's down"
of the scale.
so we ought to sympathize
umanity, especially if the
" the household of Faith;"
, too, should be made for
ost for such as are in au-
f there are the means, and
re substantial acts of hos-
rity should not be want-
istian men.
ts missionaries are called
present posture of affairs,
h and distribute the I
a point which must, as a
be left to the conscience
with that solemn trust;
each be so determined, that
hall not be found wanting,
either to his fellowmen, or
Yours, &c., PAX

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE INSURGENTS OF SHANG-HAE.

Tsae, Pang, Tseu, and Chang, great generals under the orders of the generalissimo Lew, belonging to the great Ming dynasty, together issue this proclamation, in order to pacify the people and tranquillize the country. It is evident that if violence be not set aside, the people cannot be tranquil, and if confusions be not cut off, the country cannot be at peace; for the people are the foundation of a state and when the foundation is stable the country may be at peace. Now those covetous mandarins and filthy officers, having for their oppressions and vices, called down upon themselves Heaven's vengeance, you people ought to mark the day, and congratulate yourselves on the deliverance obtained. On this account we issue this proclamation, enjoining it on you scholars, husbandmen, mechanics and merchants, each to follow your usual avocations, and by no means to harbour suspicions and stand looking at each other. We, the generals, are very strict in our regulations, and if the soldiers under our command are disobedient to orders, and either defile women or plunder property, we are determined immediately to visit them with condign punishment. Let every one reverently obey. Do not oppose. A special proclamation.

The 8th moon, 9th day, (Sept. 11th.)

Orders issued by Lew, the generalissimo of the great Ming Dynasty.

Let all merchants and shopkeepers
Every one open their stores;
Should any rob or plunder,
They will be immediately beheaded.

Lin, assistant generalissimo, superintendent of both civil and military affairs, under the great Ming dynasty,—having received the orders of the generalissimo, to raise the righteous standard and exterminate the Tartars, setting aside, at the same time, all the adherents of ravenous officers and filthy mandarins, while he does not mean to take one thing belonging to the people, nor to injure a stick or a straw of their property,—now orders the scholars and people both within and without the city, each one to follow his peculiar avocation: let those engaged in commerce pursue their trade as usual, and those who are mere residents let them not remove. I, the assistant generalissimo, have heard that some among the people are tumultuously removing, which is a very prejudicious thing; moreover, just at the time when our troops are engaged in warfare, there must be among the inhabitants of the villages, all descriptions of persons, why do you not therefore quietly remain and contentedly pursue your avocations, by which means you would spare yourselves future regrets. If there be any plundering of property, let the parties be brought to our office for examination, and we will without delay chop off their heads. Should any volunteers, wearing the white or red badge, be making disturbances outside, you have only to point out their names, and they shall be punished according to law. I, the assistant generalissimo, having issued my orders will most assuredly carry them out, without shewing the slightest leniency. Should any after this persevere in removing, we shall immediately proceed to set them in order. A most special proclamation.

The first year of the great Ming dynasty, 8th moon, 11th day, (Sept. 13th.

Lin, assistant generalissimo, charged with the conduct of military affairs, and provisional magistrate of Shang-hae, under the great Ming dynasty, issues this proclamation, with the view of declaring the overthrow of the Tartar and the restoration of the Ming dynasty. Above, we regard the will of Heaven in what we do, and below we consider the feelings of the people assembled around us, in order to exterminate the Manchow barbarians (E). Reflecting upon the Chinese emperors of the Ming dynasty, we cannot help thinking that their apparel and adornments were sufficiently grand and imposing, so as to hand down the fame of the same to a thousand generations: but these Tartars, as ignorant of courtly affairs as they were of right principles, have caused the people in their clothes to resemble horses, from which it is evident that they themselves are not men. These stubborn barbarians (E) have thus entailed on our nation a disgrace that will last for a thousand years; we have now however raised the righteous standard, to exterminate them, but we must wait until our emperor issues his decree, before we can direct the people how they are to change the fashion of their dress. From of old, in undertaking a war, the most important thing is the commissariat; when the troops are well-trained, and provisions abundant, we can then joyfully set about the accomplishment of an object, of which history furnishes us with abundant examples. Now Shang-hae is but a small city, and that which it produces is inconsiderable,—it is necessary therefore to see, not only that the provisions for the troops are sufficient, but that the wants of the people are supplied. Previous to this, when boats happily came from Chang-shuh, to trade at Shang-hae, there was no anxiety regarding rice. I, the generalissimo, having now become the magistrate of Shang-hae, am afraid lest rice should become as scarce as pearls, and fire-wood as dear as cinnamon, and although we may have enough for the troops, the people may be ill supplied: I therefore issue this proclamation, directing you gentry and people to bring as much as possible to Shang-hae, and inviting merchants of every place, to come hither to trade; which on the one hand will be good for the government, and on the other will allay the anxieties of the people. Do not purposely oppose. A special communication.

The 1st year of the great Ming dynasty, 8th moon, 11th day, (Sept. 13th.)

Lew, the great generalissimo, charged with the general management of the government and with enlisting (the good) and subduing (the bad) throughout the empire, under the great Ming dynasty, issue this proclamation; I, the generalissimo, have received the Divine commands, to subdue the unruly, to overturn all oppressions, and save the lives of the people from impending calamities; wherever I have come, I have avoided injuring the people in the slightest degree while I have endeavoured to correct the minds of the many: but there are a set of lawless vagabonds, bent on plunder and devastation, who have spread unfounded stories among the people, saying that the English have assembled a force on the Whampoa, with the view of attacking me the generalissimo, by which means they have disturbed the minds of the simple inhabitants. I am, however, in receipt of a communication from the English, from which it appears that there is no foundation whatever for this report, and that the ships-of-war which have arrived are merely for the prevention of robberies upon the river. The Consul of the said nation is anxious that the inhabitants of our city should not listen to these unfounded stories, and thus be driven to remove from their habitations; on this account, both parties wish to issue proclamations, with the view of inducing the people quietly to pursue their avocations. I now, therefore issue this notice to the scholars and people, with traders of every description, informing them that they are to carry on their business as usual, and not to remove from their dwellings. I have also given orders to the constables of the various districts, to make strict enquiry after the wicked rascals that have spread this report, that we may have them punished in the most exemplary manner. Let the shop-keepers go on with their business as before, and let them be strictly enjoined not to remove any more. I the generalissimo, am determined to execute the orders I issue without the least leniency: as soon therefore as this proclamation appears, let every one reverently obey. A special proclamation.

The 1st year of the great Ming dynasty, 8th moon, 13th day, (Sept. 15th.)

CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE BOOKS OF THE INSURGENTS.

(Continued from No. 163.)

Book of Declarations of the Divine Will, made during the Heavenly Father's descent upon earth.

We are sorry to be obliged to say, that we look upon this book as a clumsy forgery, without one redeeming feature. It is a pretended representation of a Divine interference, without sufficient ground, involving some very questionable principles of morality, and so full of vulgarities and provincialisms as to offend the taste of the least refined of native readers.

We are disposed, however, to exonerate the chief, in some degree, from blame in this matter. It strikes us that he and the mass of his followers are the dupes, and that the eastern prince Yang-sew-tsing has been playing a game, in order to exalt the authority of his master, and to assist him in keeping the crowd of his adherents the more completely under control. This will, we think, appear, if we enter a little more minutely into the circumstances.

The story of the book is simply this, In the latter part of 1851 one of the insurgents, named Chow-seih-nang, after repeated applications, through the eastern and other princes to the chief, was allowed to proceed from Yung-gnan, the head-quarters of the insurgents, to Poh-pih, a place lying on the south side of Kwang-se province, for the purpose of collecting adherents, and succeeded in obtaining 190 men. In order to get these conveyed in safety to Yung-gnan, he pretended that they were volunteers in the service of the emperor; and the better to cover his design, he took them at once to the imperialist camp at Sin-heu,* where they staid several days. Being unable, he said, to get them out of the lines, he came on himself, in company with two persons who turned out to be spies. According to his own account, he managed to effect his escape, by proposing to the imperial general Sae-shang-a, to go out and guard the road for him; and being provided with arms and a horse, he came directly over to the insurgents' camp. On his arrival he reported himself to the prince, and told him that a hundred and odd men whom he had collected, would soon come over. This story appeared feasible, and it was so far believed at the head quarter of the insurgents, that Wei-ching, the northern prince, Shih-tah-k'hae, the assistant prince, and two other influential men named Tsang-tëen-fang and Mung-tih-tëen, went to Yang-sew-tsing's dwelling, to persuade him to join them in asking the chief to promote Chow-seih-nang, for his conduct and bravery in this affair. Previous to this, however, some things had dropped from this last-named individual, and those belonging to him, which brought him under suspicion. He had been seen the day after his return taking some persons to inspect the turrets over the gateway, at the insurgents' head-quarters, and spoke of the ease with which they could be attacked. Immediately after his return, also, he hastened to see his wife, and secretly communicated to her certain designs which he had in view. Though his wife, according to her own account, entreated him with tears to forego these project, yet she was overheard saying to her son, "You wont wear these cotton clothes long; in three days' time you will be dressed in silks." Chow-seih-nang's wife was also seen packing her boxes, and preparing for some removal; and the same day that her husband was noticed inspecting the gates, she was seen sharpening a great knife for his purposes. In addition to all these suspicious circumstances, Chow-seih-nang and Choo-pah, had during the first watch of the preceding evening endeavoured to seduce Choo-seih-kwan,† one of the directors of the insurgents' army to join the imperialists, promising him an official situation under government for so doing. Further Chow-seih-nang had the day previous, in a conversation with Hwang-wang-an, an inspector of the insurgent army, told him that the imperialists were anxious to employ a man to come into the rebel camp and win away their soldiers, and, as if with some such purpose in view, they had invested him Chow-seih-nang with a button of the sixth rank, equal to that of major in the imperial army. It does not appear that the inspector and director had related these conversations to any one; but the dialogues might have been overheard, and their words reported to the generalissimo. We mention these facts to shew that circumstances had transpired calculated to bring Chow-seih-nang under suspicion, so that it was not necessary for any supernatural being to interfere, in order to discover the plot. The conviction on our minds, from a perusal of the pamphlet, is that the treachery of Chow-seih-nang was known to Yang-sew-tsing, and that he got up the scene described in the pamphlet, in order to induce those around him to believe that the leaders of the insurrection enjoyed the benefit of the Divine guidance. It seems that on the 4th of December, the northern and assistant princes, in conjunction with two influential men, went to Yang-sew-tsing's dwelling, to confer with him about promoting Chow-seih-nang; when they arrived in front of his house, it was given out that the heavenly Father had suddenly come down, and ordered the seizure of Chow-seih-nang and two others, under suspicion of collusion with the Tartars. After this announcement the heavenly Father is said to have returned to heaven. The two princes, and their friends, then met with Yang-sew-tsing, and told him of the Divine interference and its cause, when Yang affected to be very angry, and ordered the suspected persons to be taken into custody. From this we perceive that Yang was not with the two princes when the pretended descent took place, which descent is reported to have happened at his dwelling. His having made his appearance immediately after the Father's supposed return to heaven, makes it very probable that he himself was instrumental in producing those appearances, or sounds, or whatever they were, which led the two princes to suppose that such descent had taken place. In the evening the northern princes proceeded to question the criminals regarding the charge brought against them, but without effect. On this occasion it is observable that Yang-sew-tsing was not present. In a short time the Father is said to have appeared again, when Yang-jun-tsing and Yang-foo-tsing (the sons of Yang-sew-tsing) were ordered to go to the several princes, and inform them of the Father's presence. The princes went to Hung-sew-tseuen, the insurgent chief, and intreated him to accompany them; this latter, attended by his princes and body-guards, and a host of officials, including the two influential men who were employed to draw up an account of the affair, came into the supposed presence of the Father. The chief and his attendants then knelt down, and asked if the Father was come down? to which the Father is made to reply, calling the chief by name, saying "Sew-tseuen! I am going to take this matter in hand to-day, a mere mortal would find it a hard task. There is one Chow-seih-nang, who intends to carry into effect a very serious revolt; are you aware of this?" The chief replied, "Tsing and the other brethren have informed me of this: I am fortunate in being able to depend upon the Father's power in the management of this matter, otherwise I should find it a hard task." Then follows the trial, purporting to be a colloquy between the heavenly Father, who is supposed on this occasion to have come down to earth, and Chow-seih-nang, with others implicated in this conspiracy. The examination is conducted precisely as if the enquirer had been a mere mortal. The facts of the case are elicited by questions put to the prisoner, and by reasonings based on the answers given. Having failed in extracting any thing from the prisoner, calculated to result in his condemnation, the enquirer endeavoured to overawe him by assuming to have divine intelligence, by means of which he could discover the most hidden secrets, and unlimited power, by means of which he could kill or save alive whom he pleased. This proving equally unavailing to induce a confession, the enquirer proceeded to cross-question the prisoner, and to show by his knowledge of certain circumstances connected with the plot that it was useless to attempt any further concealment, when the prisoner acknowledged his traitorous design, and asked forgiveness. He was however unwilling to implicate his accomplices, when being further threatened, he owned that the two men who accompanied him from the imperial camp came with the view to kill and slay. During all this enquiry, Yang-sew-tsing was behind the scenes, and to our minds it seems very clear that he acted the heavenly Father on this occasion; and while in possession, from sources at his command, of the information that was calculated to convict the prisoner, he pretended to obtain it by revelation from on high. That the conversations previously detailed, as having taken place between the culprit and the director and inspector-generals, were known to the enquirer, will appear from the circumstance of his ordering those two men to be brought forward, and questioned as to their knowledge of the fact. Having been convicted of possessing a previous acquaintance with the facts without reporting them to head-quarters, they were ordered to receive 100 blows. This done, the prince of the north was ordered to go out in the front of the palace of the eastern prince, and address the soldiers, reminding them of their indebtedness to the ability of the heavenly Father, in laying open these treacherous schemes; and exhorting them to be the more courageous, as being thus under the protection of God. The soldiers, on hearing of Chow-seih-nang's treachery, were filled with indignation, and desired that the traitor might be cut into a thousand pieces, and burnt with fire. This effect having been produced upon the minds of the soldiers, the supposed Father addressed the chief, saying, "Sew-tseuen! be composed: I am about to return to heaven." At this time, the reporters say, that it was the 3d watch of the night, or midnight, when the ministers, &c., escorted their chief back to his palace. The night was no doubt chosen, as the most favourable season for carrying out this trick, as it would then be less liable to detection: and the palace of the eastern prince being made the scene of the performance, while he himself was separated from the rest of the company, constitutes a very strong presumptive evidence that he was the manager of the whole. The company had no sooner returned to their respective quarters, than they were summoned again by Yang-yun-tsing, the son of the eastern prince, to attend another descent of the Father upon earth. Having hastened to the former spot, they kneeled down and asked why the Father had troubled himself again to appear. When the supposed Father, addressing the southern, northern and assistant princes (observe the eastern is still not present) said, "I have this evening disclosed the schemes of these traitors: be careful, my children, to advance in intelligence; I am in all things present to direct, do not therefore fear. Should you ever at any future time doubt my power, recall this night's scene to mind." After a few more such exhortations the supposed Father returned to heaven. The whole army then rejoiced, and proceeded to offer up pigs and oxen in acknowledgment of the power of the heavenly Father, in thus confounding the schemes of their enemies.

The design of the whole pamphlet doubtless is, to induce both chief and followers to believe themselves under a divine guidance, by which means they would be rendered brave, and be animated to prosecute their enterprize with enthusiasm. We cannot too strongly reprobate such a proceeding, and if, as we suppose, Yang-sew-tsing was at the bottom of it, we must conclude him to be devoid of moral principle, and an improper man to be engaged in a religious movement.

The author of this fraud not only displays a want of moral principle, but a lamentable ignorance of the first principles of religion, in supposing the heavenly Father capable of overlooking trickery when the enemy were concerned, and condemning it when the cause of the chief was in jeopardy. The culprit, during his examination, is heard to say that he had cheated the imperialists with false pretences, declaring that the men he brought were volunteers when he knew them to be rebels; and telling the imperial general that he was going to guard the road for him, when it was his intention to run away; during all which acknowledgments of the lies which he had told he was never reproved; but when it turned out that he had really plotted to subvert the insurgent's cause he was condemned to be executed!

We have called the whole a clumsy forgery, which it must be, if one at a distance, by merely reading the pamphlet itself, can thus expose its fallacy. It is not only clumsy, however, but vulgar. It is written in the commonest style, abounding with Canton provincialisms, and is altogether such that every well-read Chinese would be thoroughly ashamed to put his name to it. Altogether we cannot help considering it a disgrace to the cause of the insurgents, and productive only of mischief, which must recoil on the head of him who practiced the delusion.

W.H.M.

(To be continued.)

PEKING GAZETTE.

In the *Gazette* of August 12th, the Emperor says he is convinced by the despatches from Ho-nan detailing the success of the gentry and army in driving the rebels westward and constantly weakening them, that much may be done by the combined action of the people and mandarins. He is also under the impression that several victories have been gained on the southern bank of the Yellow River beyond K'ae-fung-foo and this army of plunderers exterminated. And yet he cannot be sure that they will not creep to some other part and create disturbances.

In reference to Chih-le, Shan-se, Shen-se and Shan-tung bordering on Ho-nan, orders have already been communicated to the governors of those provinces to protect their territory and also to come out with their forces to destroy the insurgents elsewhere. As the people of those districts are honest and brave, and possess great muscular strength, the emperor thinks that they are quite able to guard themselves from invasion. It is only to be feared that the mandarins will not be earnest enough in exhorting, and encouraging them, so that they will run away at the first signal of danger. This is the opposite to what the emperor desires.

After repeating the directions to drill the militia and make other preparations, it is added, if this is done, and the mandarins have confidence in one another, the people's united will, will become a wall of defence, and that unstable band of disturbers, will easily be swept away. As he thinks of the miseries the people endure and their depending all on him, the emperor says, he can scarcely take food.

In reference to a report from K'e-shen the emperor says the victories gained by the gentry at Yang-chow, Kwa-chow and Hung-k'eaou were extremely praiseworthy to them, but unhappily those places were not yet recaptured. On the 9th of July these gentry had taken lorchas and advanced to attack Kwa-chow. Opening fire they killed several tens of rebels when a contrary wind suddenly springing up they retired. The rebels were much superior to the imperial force in numbers so that the latter could not resist them, and consequently that important city is not yet retaken. The death of very many soldiers in this battle, causes the emperor great grief. Chung-hwae a secretary of the imperial cabinet had been killed. He is to receive the funeral honours of the governor of a prefectural city. Hung-k'eaou (a town between Yang-chow and Kwa-chow on the banks of the Grand Canal) being now free from rebels, the people are exhorted to exert themselves to retake the cities near.

The *Gazette* of August 13th, gives the details of a report from Chang-fei, governor of Keang-se. A victory had been gained over the rebels who had attacked Nan-ch'ang the provincial capital. The insurgents had opened a fire round all the city gates and dug a subterraneous passage, when on June 26th Keang-chung-yung led a sally against them. The rebels retired behind earthen mounds but advanced after a short interval when they were driven back by the Hoo-kwang militia. After several skirmishes 100 or more of the rebels were killed.

The generals in command, then opened a brisk fire, and from within a newly erected hollow battery, large cannon were brought to bear on the rebels of whom great numbers were killed. Other troops descending from the wall to assist, the rebels retired in a body. More than 200 were killed. Arms, books, and official costumes were taken in great abundance. Five long-haired prisoners were taken, and seven heads cut off. Some imperial soldiers were also killed and wounded. A distribution of peacock's feathers to the living, and funeral honours to the dead then follows.

The same *Gazette* gives the details of a report from K'e-shen stating that in obedience to imperial commands, he had deprived Se-ling-a, commander of the Manchus from the Saghalien, of his office. The charge against him was running away from the enemy at P'oo-k'ow, (a large town on the north bank of the Yang-tsze-keang opposite to Nan-king.) When stationed there he had quartered his troops in the houses of the people, and when tents were sent him, he had still declined using them. Consequently being unprepared, when the rebels arrived, he was driven from his position and was to be regarded as extremely culpable. Now however as he is at the head of the Saghalien troops in Ho-nan it would be inconvenient to deprive him of his command. He is left to retrieve his reputation under the eye of T'oh-ming-a.

In the same *Gazette*, Yang-e-tseng reports that the Yellow River has overflowed its embankments. On the 5th of July during a violent storm, the water of the river burst open the newly erected bank at the two districts Fung and Kung (near Seu-chow on the north side of the river.) The writer of the report is deprived of his office as superintendent of the river defences, but is retained to discharge the duties of the office and repair the damage done.

The *Gazette* of August 14th, after detailing the faults of certain mandarins in Ho-nan and Fuh-keen, put to death for abandoning their posts to the rebels, refers to 4,000 Ch'ahar* soldiers who have now arrived and are quartered on the south side of Peking. The emperor had already ordered that they should receive rice instead of money as a proof of his gracious disposition. He now further directs that 400 sheep should be divided among them.

The *Gazette* refers to the punishment of a certain robber within the city of Peking. A practiced wrestler, named Wang-heaou, had repeatedly climbed over the city wall and committed robberies. He was ordered to be punished by transporting him to the Saghalien, to be a slave to the soldiers there, but in consequence of his creating disturbances at this important time by climbing the city wall at night with powder flasks he is condemned to be beheaded.

The *Gazette* of August 15th, contains a long memorial from Luy-wei-han one of the imperial censors, recommending the extension of the system of rewarding those who contributed money and of permitting the resignation of honours received from the emperor to others, who would buy them from government. The memorialist thinks that in ordinary cases all who receive offices and rewards should contribute money, and that persons should be allowed not only to buy such honours for their parents and ancestors, as they have hitherto been able to do, but for any of their relatives that they wished. This he thinks would be a great encouragement to the people, and open new avenues for the extension of the imperial benevolence, while it would materially help the revenue.

The *Gazette* of August 16th, gives the reply of the emperor to a request from certain mandarins, that the remainder of the rice that had been assigned to the poor on account of the famine, might be given to the sailors of the junks that had returned empty. Rice amounting to 4,800 peculs remaining from the Keang-nan grain tribute, is given in consequence to the men of 13 Cheh-keang junks.

Luh-ying-kuh governor of Ho-nan informs the emperor that the siege of K'ae-fung-foo has been raised by the help of the local divinities, and he prays that some new title may be given to Kwan-te (the hero of the Han dynasty and greatest Chinese champion of legitimacy), also that the spirits of the winds, clouds, thunder and rain, and of the Yellow River may be honoured in their temples with votive tablets, prependicular and horizontal, appropriately inscribed.

By the help of Kwan-te and a good shower of rain, the powder of the rebels became soaked through. The water of the river rose 30 or 40 feet, and our troops issuing from the city and attacking the rebels they were soon put to the rout. The rebels' boats at Kung (a town near Ho-nan-foo) attempting to cross, the water rose 5 feet, on which they immediately disappeared and very many of the enemy were drowned. Others got aground by a sudden falling of the water at Liew-yuen as they were trying to pass to the north of the river, and many prisoners were taken by our troops. The emperor impressed with profound gratitude for the supernatural aid bestowed, orders the Board of Ceremonies to prepare imperial tablets for the spirits mentioned by the memorialist.

The governor of Ho-nan also reports the raising of the siege of Heu-chow (a city to the south-west of Kae-fung) and a victory by the imperial troops. The city was defended by its governor who opened a destructive fire on the rebels and received a wound in the hand. The latter hearing that a great army was coming retreated southward. They were pursued to Yen-ch'ing where they had the audacity to resist our troops. A skirmish ensued and some of their officers were killed, Hepenga attacking them in the rear killed nearly a hundred. Of the remaining 200 many were burnt to death. Orders had been given to take measures for exterminating the whole of this division of the rebels.

In regard to the prefecture of Hwae-k'ing (in Ho-nan on the north of the river) the *Gazette* says that Shing-paou was now crossing the river with an army, and the emperor hoped soon to hear that all disturbance in this part of the country was at an end.

The officer in charge of the gates of Paou-ting-foo (near Peking) is deprived of his office for not keeping them closed at night.

The *Gazette* of August 17th, contains an application from a Mongol Seng-koh-lin-sun for medical aid to the Mongol troops quartered south of the capital, who were suffering from the heat. The emperor directs the Yamun of foreign dependencies (Le-fan-yuen) to supply them with Lamas of the medical profession. The Board of Revenue is also ordered to furnish them with additional horses and provisions.

Na-urh-king-oh, informs the emperor that the Pei-ho has broken down its embankments at Yung-ting, to the extent of 150 yards. The mandarins in charge are deprived of their buttons for this disaster, and ordered to repair it. Na-urh-king-oh is also held amenable to the Board concerned in these matters to have his share in the fault taken into consideration.

---

* See *North-China Herald*, for July 23d, 1853, where the above places are all mentioned.

† Choo-seih-kwan is mentioned as a director of the rebel forces in the *North-China Herald*, March 12th, 1853. He was the nephew of Cho[illegible]

* This is said to be the most numerous and powerful of the Mongol tribes. One of that tribe said to M. Huc and his companions "you know the rule of the empire; when the enemy appears they send against them first the Kitat soldiers (Chinese); next those of the Solon country (Manchus), and if the war is not finished they have only to give the signal to the banners of the Tchakar, the mere sound of whose march always suffices to reduce the rebels to subjection." Huc's Travels, English edition, p. 43. The same author says "the Mongol word Tchakar signifies Border land. The Great Wall is the southern boundary of the land occupied by the tribe. They are all paid soldiers of the Emperor, the foot soldiers receiving 12 oz. of silver per annum and the cavalry 24 oz."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER;
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,
Bad Breasts,
Burns,
Bunions,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,
Coco-bay,
Chiego-foot,
Chilblains,
Chapped hands,
Corns (Soft),
Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,
Elephantiasis,
Fistulas,
Gout,
Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Scalds,
Sore Nipples,
Sore-throats,
Skin-diseases,
Scurvy,
Sore-heads,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Wounds,
Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald,* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*
Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE:
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS
ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH
PROVISIONS DAILY.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE
TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

FOR SALE.

A FEW copies SHANGHAE ALMANAC for 1853. Price $2 per copy.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5s. to 6s. and Taels 6-60. price $1 each, on card or paper.
REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by WALTER MACFARLANE, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN,* "BARBARIAN."

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Addres-Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Aug. 23,	Oriental, (Am.)	for Hongkong.
24,	Clara Anna Maria, (Dut.)	" Hongkong.
28,	Geffrard,	" London.
30,	Lady Mary Wood, (B. str.)	" Hongkong.
30,	Spec,	" Ningpo.
30,	Lancastrian,	" London.
Sept. 2,	Eclipse,	" London.
3,	Ashmore,	" London.
4,	Aurora,	" Sydney.
4,	Norma,	" London.
7,	General Michiell, (Dut.)	" Hongkong.
8,	Lima, (Ham.)	" Hongkong.
9,	Prussischer Adler, (Prus.)	" Hongkong.
9,	Nerbudda,	" Belfast & L'pool.
10,	Iona,	" Lookong.
14,	Spec,	" Ningpo.
16,	Countess of Seafield,	" Singapore.
16,	Prince Menshikoff, (Rus.)	"
16,	Island Queen,	" Hongkong.
17,	Iona,	" Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Countess of Seafield.
Liverpool.—Parana.
Great Grimsby.—Spirit of the North.
Hongkong.—Audax, Eamont and Nymph.

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

ARRIVALS FROM

Liverpool—August 28, James Scott—Sept. 13, Mencius 13, Panic.
New York—August 30, Huntingdon, (Am.)
California—August 30, Mystery, (Am.)—September 1, Surprise, (Am.)
Honolulu—August 23, Time.
Manila—Sept. 1, Aurora, (Sp.)
Siam—August 25, Siam, (Sia.)
Hongkong—August 21, Esmeralda, (Han.)—23, Lady Mary Wood, (B. str.)—25, Ann Welsh—Sept. 9, Iona—11, Island Queen—11, Balder, (Sw.)
Amoy—August 26, City of London—Sept. 2, Amazon—12, Hannah—12, Gambia.
Jafa—Sept. 8, Prince Menshikoff, (Rus.)
Ningpo—August 26, Spec—Sept. 8, Spec.
Lookong—Sept. 16, Iona.

PASSENGERS.—per *Lady Mary Wood,* Mrs. Smith and 2 children.—Mrs. Roberts,—Mrs. Maria-de-Silva.—Messrs. Rankin, Wardley, Moliere, F. A. King, W. Moore, and their servants. Chun-tuck-chung, Yung-wai-pong, 1 Chinese, his wife, 2 children, and 2 Ayahs—3 female servants and 3 male do.—5 Chinese deck passengers.

DEPARTURES FOR

London—Aug. 23, Lancastrian—24, Geffrard—31, Norma—31, Ashmore—Sept. 1, Eclipse—13, Cherokee.
Cork—Sept. 8, Nerbudda—14, Monarch.
New York—Sept. 13, Ariel, (Am.)—14, Candace, (Am.)
Sydney—Sept. 1, Aurora.
Singapore—Sept. 13, Countess of Seafield.
Hongkong—August 23, Oriental, (Am.)—24, Clara Anna Maria, (Dut.)—31, Lady Mary Wood, (B. str.)—Sept. 7, General Michiell, (Dut.)—8, Lima, (Ham.)—9, Prussischer Adler, (Prus.)—15, Island Queen—16, Iona.
Ningpo—August 28, Spec—Sept. 10, Spec.
Lookong—Sept. 10, Iona.
Unknown—Sept. 16, Prince Menshikoff, (Rus.)

PASSENGERS.—per *Lady Mary Wood,*—1st Class,—Messrs. E. Halton, A. G. Dallas, and Thomas Platt. 2nd Class,—Messrs. J. P. Bellem, P. J. White, and 4 Chinamen. 3rd Class,—Messrs. J. A. Nunes, P. A. do Rozario, Sun-lee, Long-hoe, 7 Chinese and 6 Servants.

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on* BRITISH TRADE, *and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1851,

	DUTIES,	TONNAGE DUES,	*Total Taels,*
1843,..	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,..	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845,..	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,..	483,658-5-8-3	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-5-8
1847,..	561,253-3-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-2-4
1848,..	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,..	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,..	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
1851,..	945,412-7-9-2	15,490-4-0-0	960,903-1-9-2
1852,..	750,715-3-3-8	10,661-2-0-0	761,376-5-3-8
Total,	4,970,173-0-4-2	72,866-2-0-0	5,013,039-2-4-2

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on* AMERICAN TRADE, *and* TONNAGE DUES *on United States Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years* 1849 *a* 1851,

	DUTIES,	TONNAGE DUES,	*Total Taels,*
1849,..	114,027-7-5-1	2,590-1-0-0	116,617-8-5-1
1850,..	176,677-6-2-4	3,244-2-0-0	179,921-8-2-4
1851,..	402,702-1-2-2	8,447-6-0-0	411,149-7-2-2
1852,..	635,480-9-3-5	16,135-7-5-0	641,616-6-8-5
Total,	1,328,888-4-3-2	30,417-6-5-0	1,349,306-0-8-2

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1853.

THE weather is now rapidly changing. The thermometer indicates a lower average temperature every week, and the nights are quite chilly. The last four days have been wet and disagreeable, during which time an unusal amount of rain has fallen.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

SEPTEMBER.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID.	THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1853	*Mean of 3 years*	1853	1853 *Mean*	1853 *Minimum*	*Mean of 3 years*	1853	1852	1853	*Mean of 3 years*
10	S.	30.05	30.03	29.93	80.0	75.0	80.0	E.	S. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.34
11	S.	29.98	30.02	29.86	81.0	74.0	77.0	E.	S.S.W. to N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
12	M.	29.89	29.99	29.76	76.5	76.0	72.5	E.N.E. to N.N.E.	N. to N.N.E.	0.00	0.07
13	Tu.	29.82	29.98	29.68	74.5	72.0	76.0	N.	N.N.E. to N.E.	2.65	0.03
14	W.	29.89	30.01	29.77	75.0	72.0	75.5	W.N.W.	S. to E.S.E.	0.20	0.05
15	Th.	29.99	30.09	29.85	79.0	72.0	73.0	N.W.	E.S.E. to E.N.E.	0.50	0.30
16	F.	29.97	30.02	29.84	76.5	73.0	70.0	W. to N.N.W.	E.	0.07	1.23
Shanghae, 17th Sept., 1853.]				Mean	77.5		74.9		Total	3.42	1.92

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	DEPARTURES.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Sep. 11	Island Queen W.	B. schr	194	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Aug. 27	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 11	Balder W.	Sw. bk.	388	Suensson	Hongkong	Aug.—	Sundries	
" 12	Spartan	H.M.S.		Sir W. Hoste	Amoy	Aug. 30		
" 12	Hannah W.	B. bark	247	Heritage	Amoy	Aug.—	Sundries	
" 12	Gambia W.	B. ship	567	Anderson	Amoy	Aug.—	Sundries	
" 13	*Mencius	B. ship	509	Penfrice	Liverpool	May 8	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 13	*Panic	B. bark	460	Inglenton	Liverpool	May 1	General	Shaw, Bland and Co.
" 15	Iona W.	B. schr	247	Dowman	Lookong	Sep.—	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*. Reported on Shore.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED
Sep. 10	Spec	B. schr	105	Davidson	Ningpo	General	W. Davidson.
" 10	Iona W.	B. schr	247	Dowman	Lookong	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 13	Ariel	A. ship	597	Eayes	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
" 13	Countess of Seafield	B. ship	450	Innes	Singapore	General	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
" 13	Cherokee	B. bark	227	Bramwell	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co.
" 14	Monarch	B. bark	337	Duff	Falmouth	Tea, &c.	Shaw, Bland and Co.
" 14	Candace	A. bark	390	Arquitt	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye and Co.
" 15	Island Queen W.	B. schr	194	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 16	P. Menshikoff W.	R. bark	275	Lendenbegh			Augustine Heard & Co.
" 16	Iona W.	B. schr	247	Dowman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Amazon W.		Sep. 2	B. ship	400	Vincent			
Ann Welsh	797	Aug. 25	B. bark	341	Thornhill	Capt. E. M. D'Bussche.		
Aurora		Sep. 1	Sp. bg.			Russell and Co.	Manila	
Balder W.		Sep. 11	Sw. bk.	388	Suensson			
Cambalu	775	July 5	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Celestial	281	June 29	A. ship	850	Palmer	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
City of London	796	Aug. 26	B. bark	285	Fine	Watson and Co.		
Crisis	791	Aug. 11	B. ship	426	Bell	Dent, Beale and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Esmeralda		Aug. 21	H. bark	230	Jollens	Russell and Co.		
Favorite		Aug. 18	S. ship	430	Tom-chone	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.	Siam	
Fleetwood	284	June 29	A. ship	663	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	Early
Gambia W.		Sep. 12	B. ship	567	Anderson			
Gentoo	287	July 29	A. ship	747	Devens	Smith, King and Co.		
Golden Gate	283	July 4	A. ship	1340	Baistow	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Hannah W.		Sep. 12	B. bark	247	Heritage			
Huntingdon		Aug. 30	A. ship	385	Jones	Wetmore and Co.		
Hussar	291	July 9	A. ship	721	Lucas	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
James Scott	798	Aug. 28	B. bark	340	Sutter	Reiss and Co.	Liverpool	Early
John Knox	787	July 29	B. ship	296	Monroe	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Kingston	781	July 12	B. ship	843	Caithness	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Living Age	285	June 17	A. ship	727	Holms	Russell and Co.		
Mencius W.		Sep. 13	B. ship	509	Penrice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Mystery W.		Aug. 30	A. ship					
Panic W.		Sep. 13	B. bark	460	Inglenton	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Sea Witch	786	July 28	B. bark	328	Heaton	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Siam		Aug. 25	S. bark	270	King	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Siam	
Snipe	292	Aug. 12	A. brig	180	Shannon	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Surprise W.		Sep. 1	A. ship	1261	Ranlett	Russell and Co.	New York	Early.
Time W.		Aug. 23	B. schr	96	Chape	T. Lacy.		
Torrent	290	Aug. 17	A. ship	649	Copp	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.	London	Early
William the IV.		......	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—British.—							
Spartan,	H.M.Ship	26	913	230	Capt. Sir W. Hoste,	1848	..
Salamander,	H. M. Str.	6	816	160	Com. Ellman,	1845	220
Hermes,	H. M. Str.	6	833	120	Com. E. G. Fishbourne,	1841	220
—American.—						Comm'ned.	
Saratoga,	U.S.Sloop	20	900	200	Com. Walker,	1850	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—AT WOOSUNG.

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Glenlyon	B. bark	348	D'Bussche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Masdeu	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Science,	A. bark	388	Roundy	Russell and Co.
Sea Horse,	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Sir Edward Ryan,	B. bark	330	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, &c.
Spirit of the North,	Grt. Grimsby	500	May 8	....	....	....	....	....
*Countess of Seafield,	London	492	" 15	2,160,000	103,000	3,890	5,200	....
Parana	Liverpool	526	" 26	1,871,000	....	54	....	8,660

* Second of the same name this season.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

DESTINATION.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	RAW SILK Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,503
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	429
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,660,600‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	2,414,000§	2,739
HALIFAX,	....	....	426,200	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,431,000	27,962

* By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage. § Including 1,257,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *viâ* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct,*
From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool* Bales	*N'keen* Cases
July 5	Eliza Moore,	417	London	....	....	404,000	21	....	......	......
" 17	John Bunyan,	466	London	....	....	292,200	1,550	....	54	......
" 28	Sir H. Pottinger,	332	Liverpool	....	....	157,720	517	....	......	......
Aug. 5	Challenger,	698	London	....	....	380,000	3,061	....	......	......
" 8	Nightingale,	1066	London	440,000	8,000	448,000	2,586	....	......	40
" 23	Lancastrian,	591	London	....	....	455,000	1,053	....	75	......
" 25	Geffrard,	337	London	....	....	275,000	864	....	......	......
" 31	Eclipse,	393	London	....	....	343,500	354	....	44	......
" 31	Norma,	392	London	....	....	56,000	2,616	....	50	......
Sep. 1	Ashmore,	512	London	....	....	250,100	639	....	90	......
" 3	Nerbudda,	428	Cork	....	....	500,000	....	....	......	......
" 13	Cherokee,	278	London	....	....	315,000	555	....	......	......
" 14	Monarch,	337	Falmouth	....	....	362,437	....	....	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE,
From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	531	....
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	653	....
" 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	881	cases 21

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA,
From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*
Sept. 1	Aurora,	375	Sydney	....	....	120,000	....	....

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Sp. Dollars;*—Six Months, *Eight Sp. Dollars;*—Three Months, *Four Sp. Dollars;*—all payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents;*—To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To SUBSCRIBERS, Eight Lines and under, *One Sp. Dollar:*—each additional Line or Two Lines, *Twenty-five Cents*—*One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions. For Ships, *Two Sp. Dollars;*—Repetitions *One Sp. Dollar.* ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

AGENTS,—Messrs. SMITH ELDER & Co., *London.*

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]